HOST RECORDS FOR CALOPUS ANGUSTUS LEC. (OEDEMERIDAE)

by Hugh B. Leech
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The larva of Calopus angustus LeConte has been figured by Bøving and Craighead (1931. Ent. Americana, 11 (3): 189, pl. 51, fig. M). Burke (1907, Ent. Soc. Wash., Proc., 8 (3-4): 64-66) recorded larvae from the sound heartwood of a living western red cedar (Thuja plicata) at Pialschile, Wash., near sea level, and from dead and living alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa) at 9,000 feet elevation on Mt. Rainier, Wash. At the latter place pupae changed to adults in late August and early September.

The species must be catholic in its tastes, for in early March, 1929, at Vancouver, B.C., I took larvae, pupae and adults from the rotted roots of dead cherry (Prunus emarginata) and willow (Salix sp.). The larvae were of several instars, the smallest 12 mm, long, the largest 35 mm. The pupae were all dead, the adults alive, fully hardened and colored. The life history is presumably much like that of Ditylus.

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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO "SOME RECORDS OF CARABIDAE COLLECTED ON VANCOUVER ISLAND" (Col. Bull., 1: 51, 1947)

by Richard Guppy
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Carabus lapelayi. This record has proved to be founded on a misidentification. Prof. M. H. Hatch kindly pointed out to me that the record must be regarded with suspicion, and later determined my material as C. granulatus, an introduced species. Although I took only two of these during this summer of 1947, and none previously, during 1948 I secured without difficulty a long series from my garden. This is an interesting example of the manner in which an introduced species takes possession of new territory which it finds to its liking.

Carabus nemoralis. I was not aware at the time of writing my previous notes, that C. nemoralis is also introduced. This fact of course easily accounts for my finding it at Nanaimo, but not here. Dr. Van Dyke, (A Review of the North American species of the Genus Carabus Linnaeus, p. 127), states that the species travels frequently with horticultural material, and no doubt it is spread more by this means than by its own efforts. Recently I collected a single specimen at Departure Bay, about half way by road between Nanaimo and my residence.

Cychrus tuberculatus. A damaged tenereal specimen was brought to me on July 10th, 1948 by children who found it at a near-by beach. This is only the second I have seen.

Elaphrus clairvillei. A second example taken June 24th, 1948 within a few feet of the spot where I secured the first seems to confirm the idea that this overgrown wet terrain is a favored habitat of the species. Later in the summer the dense growth of Carex and Equisetum would make it difficult to collect specimens even if numbers should exist there.

WHY LOCALITY LABELS?

by Melville H. Hatch
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One of my students recently accused me of always looking at the locality label before attempting the identification of a beetle - of not being willing to give weight to the specimen itself apart from the place where it was collected. While such a charge is not, of course, literally true, it has sufficient substance to warrant a moment's reflection. The modern taxonomist's interest in the locality label stems from his concept of the lower classificatory categories as populations. The locality label is the clue to the population of which the example in hand is a representative. The only way, for instance, to recognize for certain the geographical subspecies of a single example is in terms of the locality from which the specimen came (cf. Hatch, Reflections on the Subspecies, Ent. News LVIII, 1947, pp. 168-170). Moreover, the modern locality label gives the date of collection (month, day, and year), so that the student is able to recognize not only the general population involved, but by reassembling in unified series the specimens taken at one time and place is able to study the precise phase of the population or micro-population represented. The more extensive one's series and the more intimate one's knowledge of a fauna the more significance locality labels assume. This "taxonomic" function of locality labels is independent of such light as they may throw on life history and ecology.

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